Daily Report

Latin America

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Cuba

Risquet Briefed on Summit by CPSU Envoy

FL0706132388 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] As a special envoy from the CPSU Directorate, Andrey Urnov, deputy chief of the CPSU International Relations Department, was received by Jorge Risquet, member of the PCC Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

During the meeting, Comrade Urnov gave a detailed briefing on the results of the fourth Gorbachev-Reagan summit, held recently in Moscow. The two leaders also extensively exchanged views on the international situation.

Risquet took the opportunity to express the appreciation of the Cuban party and government to the Soviet administration for the efforts made at the recently concluded summit in Moscow in favor of world peace, nuclear disarmament in general, and negotiated political solutions to regional conflicts based on respect for the legitimate right of the people to decide their own destinies without foreign interference.

Rodriguez Meets With Najibullah, Shevardnadze

FL0706144188 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez yesterday had private meetings at the United Nations with Brazilian President Jose Sarney and Afghan President Najibullah. The Cuban leader also met with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. The leaders discussed many topics related to international and bilateral affairs.

Defense Maneuvers in Guantanamo, Other Areas

FL0606134888 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] As part of the country's defense preparation activities, the "35th Anniversary of the Moncada Barracks Assault" maneuvers will begin today and end on Sunday, 12 June, in Guantanamo, Santiago de Cuba, Holguin, and Camaguey Provinces.

The defense councils at various levels, units of the FAR and MININT [Interior Ministry], Territorial Troops Militia, defense zones, and production and disarmament brigades will participate in these exercises, as will special formations and other people's organizations from the provinces.

R. Castro, PCC Leaders Attend

FL0706115488 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] With the presence of Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and FAR minister, the "35th Anniversary of the Moncada Barracks Assault" maneuvers began in Guantanamo. Other leaders were present from the party, state, and mass organizations. [Video shows PCC Politburo members Vilma Espin, Armando Hart Davalos, Roberto Veiga, and Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, and Jorge Lezcano, first secretary of the PCC in Havana City Province.]

The opening speech was made by Division General Ulises Rosales del Toro, alternate member of the PCC Politburo, first vice minister of the FAR, and chief of the general staff, who read the main report. Rosales del Toro outlined its principle ideas [words indistinct].

Raul Michel Vargas, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and president of the provincial defense council, welcomed the visitors and said that Guantanamo is working toward the condition of ready for the defense, second stage. Michel Vargas stressed how hard the people have worked to improve the economic and social development of the province. In another part of his speech, Michel Vargas said that Guantanamo's total production has grown 16 percent in comparison to the same period last year. Projects with a value exceeding 8 million pesos are in progress, he said. In conclusion, Michel Vargas reaffirmed the revolutionary firmness of the people of Guantanamo and their willingness to fulfill any task given to the territory by the party and the state.

The first day of these maneuvers ended with a message of congratulations from Army General Raul Castro to the founders and members of the Interior Ministry on their 27th anniversary.

[Begin Castro recording] I want to congratulate all our glorious combatants of the Interior Ministry—state security, police organizations—who have played during all these years and even earlier a vital role in the defense of our revolution and our highest leader. I think I can say on behalf of everyone else: We give you, and others send you, a strong and fraternal embrace. [applause] [end recording]

Leaders Send Messages on Flooding Situation

Gorbachev Writes Castro

FL0706161588 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1415 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has sent a message to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC and president of the Councils of State and Ministers. The message was sent

in connection with the floods in our country. Gorbachev expressed the sorrow felt by the Soviets because of the victims and considerable damage caused by recent heavy rainfall in several provinces of the country and acknowledged the efforts made by the Cubans to make up for the losses.

R. Castro Praises Camaguey

FL0606143588 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] This weekend the rains once again became intense in the central part of the country. The volume of rainfall was a determining factor in once again declaring Cienfuegos Province in a state of alert.

In Ciego de Avila another death was reported due to the flooding. The number of deaths now totals 22.

Army General Raul Castro has sent a message recognizing the efforts of the people of Camaguey, congratulating them on the manner in which they have confronted the situation.

Recovery Efforts Begin in Wake of Flooding

Cienfuegos Again on Alert

FL0606140788 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] The spokesman of the provincial defense council has once again declared the entire territory of Cienfuegos in a state of alert because of the intense rains that have been affecting the area since Saturday. Flooding occurred again in low areas and transportation on some roads was affected by collapsed bridges, most of which had been repaired.

The San Lorenzo suburb of Cienfuegos is one of the most damaged areas. More than 200 houses were destroyed.

The mountainous area of Cumanayagua municipality is still without communications. It is only possible to reach the area by helicopter.

In view of the situation, the people have been called upon to cooperate in evacuation efforts where necessary and to use appropriate means to clear the rubble from houses, economic centers, and other areas.

The people are working without rest to fight this tragedy and they expect to overcome the losses when the weather conditions improve.

Agricultural losses are heavy since Saturday's rain damaged 117 caballerias of land. Large areas of sugarcane fields that were being cleared were once again damaged.

Rains Force Evacuations

FL0606142888 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] The command post of the national general staff of the Civil Defense last night issued Information Note No 13 indicating that the mass of clouds affecting the central portion of the country has been slowly progressing toward the northwest, affecting Matanzas Province. Because of this, preventive measures are in effect for Matanzas and Havana Provinces.

Due to the intense rains that occurred yesterday, people have been evacuated from municipalities in Matanzas, Villa Clara, Cienfuegos, and Las Tunas Provinces.

Camaguey, Ciego de Avila, Sancti Spiritus, and Villa Clara Provinces remain in the recovery stage.

The general staff of the Civil Defense reminds the population that traffic is prohibited in flooded areas. It is also forbidden to cross ravines, arroyos, and rivers with high water levels. Failure to observe this rule has resulted in regrettable losses of human life.

Ciego de Avila Begins Cleanup

FL0606160988 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] People are working hard in Ciego de Avila Province to reverse as quickly as possible the damages caused by the intense rains. The repair of telephone and communications lines has begun and the people are being offered the necessary assistance in order to minimize the inconvenience.

An emergency plan will be applied for the cultivation of vegetables and service enterprises will prioritize the repair of domestic appliances damaged by water.

A study will also be conducted on the sewer system in the territory to improve it and allow for the quick drainage of continuous rains.

It is important to stress the support and discipline of the people of Ciego de Avila as well as the rapid action of the defense councils, which prevented further regrettable personal losses.

Floodgates of Dam Opened

FL0606174488 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Approximately 5,000 people were evacuated this morning from southern Sancti Spiritus as a result of the need to open the floodgates of the Sasa dam, the largest dam in Cuba, to prevent it from overflowing its capacity of 1.02 billion cubic meters.

The retaining wall of the dam does not present any danger but it was decided to drain it to keep the water level at 900 million cubic meters since the continuous rains are increasing the volume of water.

Cienfuegos Recovery Begins

FL0606223088 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1937 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] For the second time since 31 May, the recovery stage has been decreed for Cienfuegos Province due to improved meteorological conditions resulting from the ending of heavy rainfall that had continued until yesterday.

In the southern [words indistinct], approximately 300 housing units were damaged and more than 2,000 domestic appliances such as television sets, washers, refrigerators, and air conditioning units were also damaged.

The latest reports from the provincial Civil Defense council indicate that from 31 May to 5 June 847 mm of rain fell in Cienfuegos, and some dams are already at maximum capacity. Of the 11 casualties reported in the territories, 10 were due to carelessness and the other one was caused by lightning. At the time of this report, there was still one person missing.

Heavy Losses Expected

FL0706142488 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] The central provinces have slowly begun to recover. The rains yesterday were not as heavy.

The amount of damage caused by the flooding has not yet been determined but it is expected to be very high. Thousands of people have been affected and losses amounting to millions of pesos are estimated in agriculture, industry, social installations, homes, highways, roads, and railway lines.

The number of victims has now risen to 24 after 2 bodies were found yesterday in Cienfuegos municipality. The names of the deceased are Jose Martinez Hernandez, 80 years old, and Primitivo Martinez, 57 years old. The two men appear to have been drowned by the current of the (Lagunillas) River.

Heavy showers and strong winds will continue to affect a large number of provinces from Pinar del Rio to Ciego de Avila, mostly in the afternoon.

Camaguey Assesses Damages

FL0706203088 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] The Camaguey Provincial PCC Committee has issued a report stressing the importance of rebuilding as soon as possible the houses of those families who were left homeless because of the intense rainfall during the first 3 days of June. The document states that the work should be completed with the same swiftness shown by construction, railroad, and electric and communications enterprise workers in repairing roads and restoring communications and electric power in record time.

The Camaguey Provincial PCC Committee issued a call to recover lost time, repair urgently the damages caused by the rains, and, at the same time, continue working hard and decisively without giving up any of our previous plans.

During the first 3 days of June, 1,143 houses were damaged, 200 of which were totally destroyed. Six bridges collapsed, interrupting road travel. More than 40 railroad bridges and small bridges were also damaged, affecting communications with the western part of the country and between the provincial capital and Santa Cruz del Sur.

Twelve km of railroad track were also seriously damaged. Some 515 animals, mainly cattle, were lost. More than 90 caballerias of crops were damaged, and in excess of 2,200 metric tons of sugar got wet. Damages were also reported in warehouses, grocery stores, bakeries, factories, and dairies. Up to now, losses are estimated at some 4.4 million pesos.

It can be noted that damages are considerable. But actually, most painful, regrettable, and irreparable—and this is stated in the PCC provincial committee's document—are the six deaths related in one way or another to these events.

The document of the Camaguey Provincial PCC Committee states that once more during these days the people of Camaguey demonstrated their discipline, organization, and combativeness, and once again the efficiency, capability, and ability of the defense councils and their chiefs of staff were proven.

Rizo Alvarez Concludes Visit to Romania

FL0606213588 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1241 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Julian Rizo Alvarez, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and secretary of the PCC Central Committee, left Bucharest today following a 6-day visit to Romania. Rizo Alvarez arrived in Bucharest on 31 May at the head of an official delegation that participated in a meeting of central committee secretaries of communist and workers parties from socialist countries. The Cuban delegation also visited the central research institutes for technology and engineering, and for machine building, located near the Romanian capital. It later toured economic facilities in Constanta Province on the shores of the Black Sea.

Present at the international airport to bid farewell to Rizo Alvarez and his group were Vasile Barbulescu, secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, and Ferdinand Nagy, minister-secretary of state at the Agriculture Ministry.

Vice Foreign Minister Alarcon Visits Ecuador

FL0706145588 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Cuba's appointment to the UN Human Rights Commission is seen as an expression of solidarity and recognition by the international community. This remark was made in Quito, Ecuador by Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon, who is there on an official 1-week visit.

Ecuador's Borja Invites Castro To Inauguration

FL0706150088 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Ecuadoran President-Elect Rodrigo Borja has invited Commander in Chief Fidel Castro to his 10 August inauguration. This was reported in Guayaquil by Ecuadoran Ambassador Miguel Aleman. Aleman was appointed by Borja to coordinate matters of protocol.

Transport Abuses in State Organizations Viewed

FL0606191388 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] During the past few days, the manner in which light transportation is being used by state central administration organizations and budgeted units has been the subject of several commentaries, especially on the street.

As everyone knows, there has been a guideline for the regulation and control of this type of vehicle since last year. In essence, the measure indicates that all such light transportation should strictly be used for work purposes. Otherwise, the vehicles should remain in their respective official parking places.

But is this happening now? Of course it's not! Violations have been observed, possibly too many violations. We ask ourselves why because, as we know, nothing has changed as far as that guideline is concerned.

What has happened is that we have once again become lax. We thought we had overcome this situation. We need to rectify this tendency quickly, establish adequate controls, strengthen inspections, and demand responsibility because no one has a right to recklessly squander the social wealth of the people.

We are not calling for an immediate egalitarian populism. The workers know the rights and responsibilities of everyone. They also recognize those who have a tendency toward crooked behavior, favoritism, and confusion. It is possible that those people may not even remember we are living through a rectification process, which has not yet concluded.

They can lie to themselves but the time will come when life shakes them from their limbo and they are hit with reality.

Contracting System for Youth Employment Begins

FL0606154988 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] As of today, Monday, those youths graduating from mid-level technical schools who have no job ties can be incorporated into useful employment or training courses in any occupational category through contracts that will be established by municipal labor administrations throughout the country.

The purpose of the contracting system created by the State Committee for Labor and Social Security and the Union of Young Communists is to create a skilled reserve work force as a solution for those youths who have finished their studies or have not been placed in a job.

Villa Clara Workers To Receive Summer Incentive

FL0606205688 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1232 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Villa Clara agricultural workers engaged in vegetable and tuber production have declared their determination to increase cultivation in June, July, and August in response to the government measure to increase wages during the summer. Rafael Javier Valdes, secretary general of the agricultural-livestock and forestry workers union in Villa Clara, has said that the brigades are pledging to strengthen labor discipline and increase productivity in the clearing of lands, sowing, irrigation, cultivation, and picking of crops.

In all, more than 7,400 agricultural workers in the province will benefit from the 20-percent wage incentive during this period. The Valle del Yabu enterprise outside Santa Clara is the main supplier of tubers and vegetables for the provincial capital. The enterprise is expected to deliver 25,000 quintals of tubers and 22,000 of vegetables.

Inter-Caribbean Affairs

OECS Leaders Agree To Unite Into One Nation

FL0606144288 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Leaders of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States [OECS] have reached a decision to unite the OECS into one nation.

The decision came at the end of a 2-day meeting in Kingston. The union will include the four islands of the Windwards group, Dominica, St Lucia, Grenada, and St Vincent and the Grenadines.

Further on Integration

FL0706195088 Bridgetown CANA in English 1900 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, June 7, CANA—Director General of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Dr Vaughn Lewis says OECS leaders, although publishing no new timetable for a political union, have taken steps to deepen the integration process.

The OECS leaders, meeting last week in St Vincent and the Grenadines, apparently shelved a decision on a timetable.

St Vincent and the Grenadines Prime Minister James Mitchell had told his colleagues that they would not achieve unification without setting a date and working toward it.

Lewis said the heads agreed that progress toward political unification was being made. They have therefore identified a number of decisions that can be taken which, while deepening the functional corporation system clearly point in the direction of political unification, he said.

While passports will remain in use as valid travel documents, the heads agreed to recommend to their cabinets that OECS citizens be permitted to use ID cards, Social Security cards, drivers licences, or birth certificates as means for entry for immigration purposes into any OECS country. This will take effect from October 1, 1988.

Lewis said that the heads also called for a review of the present arrangement for travel throughout the region via LIAT, the regional commuter airline. Route schedules and a possible reduction in airfares are to be addressed.

In respect of inter-island travel the form required for departure from and entry into member countries would be simplified, the OECS director general said.

The heads also agreed to liberalise the requirements for obtaining alien land holding licences for the acquisition of property in member states. Account will be taken of the peculiarities existing in member countries, he said.

The summit also agreed to the setting up of a committee of OECS attorney's general and headed by an individual designated by member governments to make recommendations for the establishment of a unified legal services structure. Under this arrangement the appointments and placement of magistrates, registrars, directors of public prosecution, crown counsels and solicitors general would come under the jurisdiction of a single OECS judical and legal services commission, Lewis said. The legal advisor to the OECS Secretariat will serve a secretary to the committee, which will report to the next OECS summit in November 1988.

The heads also approved the establishment of a committee to make recommendations for the establishment of a sub regional structure for the appointment and placement of senior levels of the police forces and other relevant disciplined forces like the coast guard services.

Lewis said to ensure that by July 1 all member states would have passes the appropriate legislation for the effective functioning of fully liberalised trade within the OECS, the heads agreed to the one year derogations requested.

The OECS leaders also took note of the view widely expressed that heads of government should give more detailed information on an appropriate form of political unification. They agreed that proposals in the document entitled: The Union of Eastern Caribbean States: Thoughts on a Form, circulated to the heads of government, be given wider circulation. The document was written by Permanent Secretary in the St. Lucia Foreign Ministry Earl Huntley.

Dominica

Opposition Leader Douglas En Route to Panama

FL0706163588 Bridgetown CANA in English 1513 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 7, CANA—Opposition Dominica Labour Party (DLP) spokesman on international affairs, Rosie Douglas, left Barbados Tuesday for Caracas, on his way to Panama for discussions with government officials in the Central American republic.

Douglas, a member of the Dominica Parliament, said he will be assessing prospects for a solution to the current crisis in Panama which he said is greatly affecting the poor people of that country.

He said that he will try to determine if there is a role for the Caribbean in the search for a solution to the crisis, sparked by American efforts to remove General Manuel Antonio Noriega, from his position as commander of the Panama Defence Forces, following allegations that he is involved in narcotics trafficking.

Gen. Noriega has refused to budge despite strenuous U.S. efforts, supported by a financial blockade of Panama whose national currency is the United States dollar.

Douglas is expected to arrive in Panama City Wednesday morning to begin his second visit there in less than three months. He was among political leaders from the Caribbean and Central America to attend a conference in late March which expressed solidarity with Noriega and condemned American pressures against Panama.

New Coast Guard Base To Open 14 June

FL0706221188 Bridgetown CANA in English 2034 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, June 5, CANA—Dominica will officially open its 3.25 million dollar (one EC dollar-37 U.S. cents) new Coast Guard base on June 14, officials here reported. The base at Woodbridge Bay, Fond Cole is one of six being constructed in the Caribbean with British aid.

Expected in Dominica for the opening will be the British guided missile destroyer HMS Nottingham with a crew of more than 200 men.

Bases are also being constructed in Antigua, Grenada, St Kitts, St Lucia and St Vincent. Officials here said these will enable regional Coast Guard units to operate on a semi-autonomous basis with only major overhauls being carried out in Puerto Rico.

The six Coast Guard bases are expected to cost four million pounds sterling.

Dominican Republic

Commission To Investigate Prison Incident

FL0706161488 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1042 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] A group of officials is investigating the incidents in which two prisoners were killed by gunfire at the Victoria penitentiary. Several police were injured by rocks and [words indistinct].

The commission is headed by Colonel (Abogado Sergio Rodriguez Dimentes), inspector general of the Republic, who will provide a detailed report on the matter.

The chief of police, Major General Nelson Jose Morillo Rodriguez, has issued a communique identifying the deceased prisoners and the injured police.

The investigating commission is responsible for making detailed inquiries.

The inmates killed on Sunday during the Victoria prison riot were Daniel Gustavo Perez, of Haitian origin, and Justo Escalante, an evangelical priest.

The incidents began with a measure adopted by police commander Colonel Gabriel Vallejo y Vallejo to limit visiting hours to 1 hour. Visiting hours are held at the prison on Sundays from 1200 to 1500. Family members of the inmates indicate, however, that Col Vallejo reduced the schedule to 1 hour. They said it was [words indistinct] of judicial authorities to make such a decision.

Official Asks for Price Escalation Halt

FL0606163988 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1023 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Guillermo Caram, technical secretary of the Presidency, has asked the people and the business sector to put an end to escalating prices because they endanger the social and political stability of the country.

Caram stressed that the government is guided by democratic principles and believes in free enterprise and that prices can be determined by supply and demand. He said that some flaws exist in an economy, such as that of the Dominican Republic, but the problems in the system should be confronted with appropriate responses. The technical secretary said he regretted having to resort to measures that would affect the flow of supply and demand. These measures will have to be applied if the situation continues, he said.

Caram said the escalating prices of the past few weeks are a subtle way of expressing disagreement with the signing of the tripartite agreement. Many businesses, said Caram, are discontent because they will be required to reduce their profit margins. He said [words indistinct] the sacrifice, the parties involved have demonstrated that talks can be held.

The increase in prices of items whose production costs have not increased has caused some concern, said the technical secretary.

Distribution System Blamed for Power Outages

FL0706163488 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1044 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Neiba—The secretary general of the southern region of the workers trade union of the Dominican Electricity Corporation has said that the energy problem in the southwest will not be resolved until the transmission and (?distribution) lines are replaced from Bani to Pedernales, including San Juan de la Maguana.

Oscar Diaz de Leon said this situation is what is causing the blackouts in that part of the country. De Leon said the electrical distribution system is very old. The situation is made worse by the low level of water at the Las Damas hydroelectric plant and the high consumption of [words indistinct] at the Barahona turbo-gas plant.

Grenada

Acting Prime Minister Defends Deportation

FL0706033288 Bridgetown CANA in English 1708 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, June 4, CANA—Acting Prime Minister Ben Jones has appealed for public support for his government's much-criticised decision to deny entry to two Caribbean leftists last week. In a radio broadcast on Friday night, Jones said the government

not only had a responsibility to maintain Grenada's national sovereignty but also a duty to refuse entry to persons who have a commitment to subversion.

"I hope you would understand us and that you would sympathize with the position we took because it was taken in your interest, of the peace and security of our country," he told Grenadians.

The administration last week deported Cuban-based Vincentian Don Rojas and Trinidadian David Abdullah who were invited to attend the first-ever convention of the leftwing Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM).

Jones, who is Grenada's external affairs minister, rejected suggestions that the government was departing from the very democracy which it often preaches. He said the action flowed from government's own recognition that it had a "sacred responsibility to protect this island by ensuring that nobody suspicious is allowed to come in and that nothing suspicious is allowed to take place because we are following the well known statement that prevention is bettert than cure". "...We believe that you would understand that we are acting only in the best interest of our country and its people, and that we have a responsibility to take such steps as we consider are designed to ensure the stability, peace, and the democracy that we have come to enjoy over these last few years," he said.

Jones made no reference to reports in government circles of the existence of an entry "black list" of other well-known Caribbean leftists. He referred to "a few of the facts" which he said guided the government in its decision to refuse entry to Abdullah and Rojas. He said that toward the end of January Libyan Leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was quoted as saying that the struggle would have to continue in order to ensure that Grenada was restored to its previous position. Libya was a close friend of Grenada during the island's 1979-83 revolutionary administration which was ended by a U.S.-led invasion after Prime MInister Maurice Bishop was killed in a palace coup. After the invasion, diplomats from Libya, Cuba, the Soviet Union, and other Soviet bloc countries were expelled from Grenada.

Jones also said that few Grenadians recently travelled to Libya purporting to be on scholarships along with several others from the English-speaking Caribbean, as well as Curacao and the French islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe. "Exactly what they went there for, we do not know but we have good reasons to be suspicious and anywhere there is that type of suspicion, we reserve the right to take precautionary measures," he said.

Jones also referred to a recent article appearing in the New York VOICE written by a black American journalist after visiting Libya. He said the writer indicated in the report that while in Tripoli she had met men "who are fighting to regain control of their homelands in South Africa, Gambia, Grenada, and Dominica."

Jones also indicated that the Grenada Government has evidence that only recently a high-ranking official of the MBPM visited Panama where the Libyan leader has 800 and 1200 agents acting as bodyguards to General Manuel Antonio Noriega. He did not name the official but MBPM executive member Kendrick Radix was in Panama along with a number of other regional leftists in April to take part in a Caribbean/Central American conference. "As you may know also, Libya continues to quote quite a few very willing friends in Grenada, and the rest of the Caribbean", Jones told Grenadians.

He also accused Al-Qadhdhafi of paying large sums of money to these agents to destabilize Caribbean Governments. "The Libyan connection is very real and we in Grenada ought to understand what it means to us. We ought also to be willing to do whatever is necessary to prevent the colonel or anybody who acts with him in doing anything that can be dangerous to our country", he said.

Jones also restated a Grenada Government charge that both Cuba and the Soviet Union have retained their hostility to the Caribbean island's administration.

"...If you put all of those pieces together, you would understand that the government is bound to be suspicious of any gathering of fellow travellers from different parts of the world," he told the nation. "...we do not know if among those travellers might be people who have been in constant touch with President Castro and with President Al-Qadhdhafi," he said.

As such, Jones said the Grenada Government felt it had a responsibility "to look very closely at the people it would allow to come into our country and hold a meeting over which we had no control and about which we have very little information."

Brizan Calls for Disclosure of Poll Details

FL0406140088 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1300 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Grenadian opposition leader George Brizan is challenging the government to make public details of a poll conducted by the Caribbean Democratic Union.

Earlier this week the CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY quoted Grenadian officials as saying the poll showed the ruling New National Party would easily win the next election. But Mr Brizan said yesterday that the poll really shows the opposite results. He said the poll shows that the majority of the government ministers will loose their seats if an election is called.

Haiti

Latortue Asks U.S. To Reconsider Aid Policy

FL0806123088 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Haiti's foreign minister, Gerard Latortue, is calling on the United States to reconsider its aid policy toward Haiti. He made the appeal yesterday while in Washington saying that Haiti is a fragile democracy which needs the support of all Western nations.

He urges critics of Haiti to take a fresh look at the government of President Leslie Manigat, which came to power in February, saying that his government should be judged by its actions, not by events that took place before it came to power.

Soldiers Kill Cap Haitien Youth, Trigger Riot

FL0806115688 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Haitian soldiers shot and killed a youth in Cap Haitien yesterday, triggering a riot. The youth at the end of a court session shouted accusations at the judge who had been hearing criminal cases and fled when the judge ordered his arrest.

When soldiers gunned him down, an angry crowd set off for the judge's house but were turned back by police with tear gas. They then returned to ransack the courthouse.

Jamaica

Foreign Minister Meets With Julius Nyerere

FL0706205888 Bridgetown CANA in English 1711 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 4, CANA—Former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere in Jamaica is to address a founder's banquet on Saturday night of the opposition People's National Party (PNP).

Nyerere arrived here on Friday and had informal discussions on Third World issues with the Jamaican foreign minister and acting prime minister, Hugh Shearer, during a courtesy call.

Nyerere is chairman of the South Commission, the group set by the Nonaligned Movement to discuss and analyse the economic problems of developing countries and suggest means of tackling them. PNP leader Michael Manley is a member of the commission.

Early Saturday Nyerere placed wreaths at the shrines of PNP founder Norman Manley and the founder of modern pan-Africanists ideals, Marcus Garvey, at the national heroes' park in Kingston. He is to meet reporters on Tuesday before leaving Jamaica.

Air Jamaica Vice President Shot, Killed

FL0706182688 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] The [words indistinct] police is still not (?clear) of the motive for last night's fatal shooting of Air Jamaica Vice President for Albany Station Noel Rennie. Mr Rennie was shot and killed by gunmen who entered his [name indistinct] home at about 2150 last night. His widow, Barbara, was shot in the mouth and is now in stable condition in hospital.

The Police Information Center reported that three gunmen entered the Rennie home through an open door and opened fire on the couple. Fifty-three year old Mr Rennie was killed on the spot.

The home was not robbed.

Mr Rennie joined the staff of Air Jamaica in 1983 as industrial relations manager and was eventually appointed vice president of (?administration). He was on [words indistinct] the time of leave and was due to leave Air Jamaica [words indistinct]. Well-known in the field of industrial relations, Mr Rennie worked at the Sugar Manufacturer's Association before going to Air Jamaica.

Reporters Criticize St Vincent Government

FL0706025988 Bridgetown CANA in English 2036 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 6, CANA—The Press Association of Jamaica (PAJ) has criticised the St Vincent and the Grenadines Government for its heavy-handed attitude against journalists at the state-owned radio station where the news editor Theresa Daniel was recently removed from her post.

Believing as we do in freedom of the press and the right of the journalist in privately or government-owned media to be allowed to operate as a professional, the PAJ has no other course but to join...in condemning the Government of St Vincent and the Grenadines for this latest act, a PAJ statement said. It makes a mockery of any pretence of support it ever claimed for professional journalism in the region.

Daniel was removed for not giving priority to government information over other news. This followed a quarrel last year between the station's management and journalists over the management's dictating how news stories should be handled.

The PAJ, which groups Jamaican journalists, said the St Vincent Government was behaving like any other petty dictatorship, many of which, sadly, are still around us.

The PAJ also criticised the reported blacklisting by the Grenada Government of Guyana-born journalist and president of the Caribbean Association of Media Workers (Camwork), Ricky Singh. The PAJ is calling on the Government of Grenada to lift a reported ban on the Camwork president, Ricky Singh, from visiting that country, the association said.

St Christopher and Nevis

Simmonds Against 'Hasty' OECS Unity Decisions

FL0706145488 Bridgetown CANA in English 1433 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, June 7, CANA—St Kitts and Nevis Prime Miniser Dr. Kennedy Simmonds has advised other leaders of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) against making hasty decisions on proposals for a political union.

I don't think we should be rushing our people into a hasty decision on such a matter. I certainly do not intend to do that in St Kitts and Nevis, but would like to facilitate discussion on the issue, as much as possible, he remarked.

Six of the seven OECS members—Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Vincent, St. Kitts and Nevis and St. Lucia—say they are committed to some form of political union. The seventh mer .r, Antigua and Barbuda, rejected the unity idea, saying it was a form of colonization.

Simmonds said here Monday that there should be more discussion and evaluation of the issue and of the possible forms political unity could take. He added that now is not the time for a referendum on the issue.

His comments came after the OECS Secretariat had issued a statement outlining the issues the grouping considers vital on the way to greater political cooperation. Simmonds stated that undue haste should be avoided.

At a recent summit in St Vincent and the Grenadines, the OECS heads of government agreed unanimously on greater cooperation among member states, within the limits of the seven-year-old Treaty of Basseterre.

Sutton on New Party; Suspended From Job

FL0606151688 Bridgetown CANA in English 2008 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Basseterre, St. Kitts, June 5, CANA—St. Kitts and Nevis new Progressive Liberal Party (PLP) says it is prepared to fight the next general election.

The party, launched last May 10, already has a full slate of candidates for all of the electoral districts, leader James Sutton said.

In the last election in St. Kitts and Nevis, in June 1984, Prime Minister Kennedy Simmonds' Peoples Action Movement and the co-ruling Nevis Reformation Party took nine of the eleven seats at stake.

Sutton said has party has signed up a large number of members throughout the island. He said that despite how others tried to brand us we are not an extension of either existing parties, but we are a group of people who believe its time that a government be formed which truly considers the people first and the members of government second.

He described his party as one that will listen to people, not talk at them, and who will work in harmony with the people in St. Kitts and Nevis for a better approach to tourism, industry, health, senior citizens, and all the many problems which are not at present being seriously looked after.

Sutton was suspended without pay from his state-paid post of medical officer seventeen days after declaring his new party. He was also asked to explain why he should not be dismissed.

The government advanced no reason for the suspension, but the pro-government DEMOCRAT newspaper said a spokesman for the Ministry of Health has indicated that while civil servants are encouraged to be politically conscious and politically mature, the rules and regulations governing the civil service expressly prohibit the holding by civil servants of an executive position in any political organisation.

Trinidad and Tobago

Robinson Seeks Support for Economic Policy

FL0706214088 Bridgetown CANA in English 1126 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] New York, June 5, CANA—Trinidad and Tobago, once Caricom's lone donor country, is to present the international donor community this week with some specific requests for assistance needed to help the nation arrest economic decline.

"Trinidad and Tobago has been traditionally a donor country, so that we are in an ambivalent position," Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson said of the meetings of the Caribbean Group for Cooperation and Economic Development at the World Bank beginning on Monday. "Previously we were a donor country, now we are no longer in that kind of situation. We are also in a position in which we are seeking support for our policies and programmes."

Robinson told reporters on Saturday that overall, some U.S.2.25 billion in external support, outside investment and other foreign money was needed over the next five years to help put the nation back on its feet.

Robinson who flew to Washington on Saturday evening from New York where he addressed the United Nations General Assembly on Thursday said that one of the things he would be doing next week was to present his country's new realities to the donor community. "We will indicate the dramatic change in our position, largely due to external factors," he said. "The principal factor has been the dramatic decline in the price of petroleum."

The prime minister said that the government was fighting to slash government expenditure, increase export earnings, attract foreign investment, spur the growth of tourism while cutting back on the "outflow of foreign exchange." "We are seeking, not only domestic support but also international support for the economic policy package we are preparing," was the way he put it. "We feel sure that package can succeed in bolstering the situation and laying the foundations for a turn-around in the economy."

Robinson indicated that tourism and foreign investment were two of the main elements of his government's economic package and said that tourism was now the second major earner of foreign exchange. The government was nearing completion of negotiations with outside businessmen who are planning to invest in the country, he pointed. At the same time, declared the prime minister, Trinidad needed assistance as it tried to foster growth, reduce the high rate of unemployment and eliminate the wastage in the state enterprises.

The meetings in Washington will also involve every Caricom country and Robinson said he planned to talk about the region's general economic picture as well as his nation's. The prime minister disclosed that his government had no plans to devalue the currency and in fact looked at the possible benefits devaluation could bring to the country but ruled out it after extensive evaluation. "We have taken into account the level of the external debt, the fiscal benefits which could be derived from devaluation, we have taken account the state of our enterprises and when we add up all the sums we have come to the conclusion that a devaluation is not necessary," he said. Robinson pointed out that since 1985, his country had effectively devalued its currency on two occasions and the decline in the U.S. dollar to which the Trinidad and Tobago dollar was tied had also contributed to the decision against a third cut in the exchange rate.

On top of that, he stated, his administration had taken steps to reduce the losses of the state enterprises by restructuring them to make them more efficient and productive. He blamed the state enterprises as distinct from central government spending for the large foreign debt which must now be serviced and he promised further moves to cut expenditure. Some of those measures, he said, included more cuts in the number of public workers mainly through attrition and early retirements, plus the introduction of more cost-effective steps. "We have a programme by which over a period of time we will reduce our public expenditure, particularly the recurrent expenditure and this will flow from reforms in the public service," he said. "We will use techniques such as early voluntary retirement."

Two factors which the government have taken into account in its efforts to cut public expenditure, Robinson added, were unemployment which currently stood at 20 per cent and the fact that the government was bound by agreements with trade unions on behalf to to [as received] government workers. Those collective bargaining agreement, said the prime minister, prevented any unilateral action by the government.

Parliament Names Four to Broadcast Committee
FL0706215788 Bridgetown CANA in English
1532 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, June 5, CANA—Trinidad and Tobago's House of Representatives has named four persons to an eight-member committee that will draw up guidelines on the brodcasting of parliamentary business following bickering over when live coverage of Parliament could be allowed.

The four are leader of government business Dr. Bhoe Tewarie, opposition leader Patrick Manning, acting Attorney General Anthony Smart, and Parliamentary Secretary and former journslist Eden Shand.

The idea for the committee followed argument between Tewarie and Manning over broadcasting of a recent debate on an opposition-laid no-confidence motion in Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson. Tewarie had first agreed to the live broadcast of the debate as for budget days. [sentence as received] When Manning was then told such broadcast could not take place, he accused government of acting unfairly.

The committee is to lay down guidelines for such broadcasting. Currently, the electronic media is allowed to tape proceedings of Parliament with permission from House Speaker Nizam Mohammed and Senate President Michael Williams.

Costa Rica

Arias Comments on Panama, Duarte Illness

PA0706162588 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Boston—Today Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez said that Central American nations should be given the opportunity to negotiate their own agreements with Panama.

We must seek a regional solution, Arias, who won the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize, said during a presentation to promote trade between his country and New England.

We cannot support a military solution anywhere. We do not favor a continuation of economic sanctions; however, we believe that the Panamanian Army should be subordinate to a civilian government elected by the Panamanian people in free elections, without which there will be no stability, he said.

Arias believes that Panama has suffered considerable damage. We all feel that the Panamanian people do not deserve the current sufferings, Arias said, adding that any negotiation should include representatives from the Christian and Social Democratic Party [name as heard].

Costa Rican efforts to mediate in negotiations in Panama with General Manuel Noriega have been fruitless. The United States has imposed economic sanctions on Panama in an effort to have Gen Noriega, who heads the Armed Forces, leave power. Noriega was accused in Florida of participating in drug trafficking.

President Arias expressed concern over peace in Nicaragua due to Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte's illness. Arias said that Duarte, who is currently being treated in Washington for cancer of the stomach, is one of the Central American presidents who is most dedicated to achieving a peace agreement in Nicaragua between the Sandinist government and the contras.

El Salvador

Duarte Surgery 'Successful'; Condition 'Stable'

PA0706200488 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Report by Rene Hurtado]

[Excerpts] President Jose Napoleon Duarte's surgery began today at 0700 Washington time, 0500 El Salvador time, in Washington's Walter Reed Hospital.

According to preliminary government reports given to YSKL, the surgery on the president to eliminate cancer from his stomach was successful. [passage omitted]

It was also reported that President Duarte is recovering and his condition is stable. However, the physicians warned that the next 30 days are decisive. [passage omitted]

Three-fourths of President Duarte's stomach was removed. [passage omitted]

Most importantly, according to medical reports, the cancer did not invade his liver as was reported earlier. [passage omitted]

FMLN Commander Martinez on Duarte's Departure

PA0706123788 San Salvador Canal Seis Television in Spanish 0030 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Report on interview with FMLN Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez by unidentified reporter; date and place not given—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The FMLN General Command has described President Napoleon Duarte's departure from the country as a disguised coup d'etat, attributing it to U.S. intervention in El Salvador's domestic affairs. According to FMLN Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez, the FMLN has no doubts about President Jose Napoleon Duarte's poor health, but his illness is thought to have made it easier for the United States to effect changes in El Salvador in an effort to stabilize the last few months of Duarte's administration. She described this situation as a disguised coup d'etat.

[Martinez] "The FMLN believes that the report on Duarte's health is most likely true but that his sickness has made it easier for the United States to make changes in an effort to stabilize the last few months of the Christian Democratic Party's [PDC] presidential term in El Salvador. Nevertheless, we want to say that the United States needed a change. Duarte had lost too much authority in the last few months. The crisis that he tried to solve by making a public appeal to Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes and Fidel Chavez Mena weakened him too much. All of these factors have played a role in the very serious crisis El Salvador is experiencing. Consequently, Duarte's fall is nothing more than a disguised coup d'etat for us, a coup d'etat that came at a time when everyone was talking about the need for change."

The commander said that at this time dialogue is essential. The problem, she said, is in the hands of the Salvadorans and must be resolved by Salvadorans. She added that the FMLN is prepared to hold discussions with the conservative parties and private enterprise since they are also part of this country.

[Martinez] "We believe that the solution must be provided by Salvadorans. Naturally, private enterprise and ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance] are Salvadoran. We believe that any dialogue should include ARENA, private enterprise, and all those who truly want a national political solution that will help regain the country's sovereignty. However, one must take into

account—and ARENA and private enterprise must know this—that the solution [10-second break in reception] make the change and the concessions of all sectors. It is no longer possible to repeat the past. Even the United States must understand that for a political solution to be realized, the United States' political allies in El Salvador must be granted autonomy and self-determination."

Referring to the internal division in the PDC, the commander said that this was caused by a predictable power struggle that was the result of U.S. intervention. She added that the Army could become just as factional since there is a great desire for power in both sectors.

Nicaragua

Government-Contra Talks Resume in Managua

Contras Arrives

PA0706152288 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1405 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Report by Roberto Gonzalez and Emilio Suarez]

[Text] [Gonzalez] Emilio Suarez and I will be reporting from the Las Mercedes Hotel on the new round of talks between the government and the contras. As on previous occasions, the talks will be held at the El Camino Real Hotel.

A Sahsa airplane arrived from San Jose, Costa Rica, at the Augusto Cesar Sandino airport at 0650 [with the contra delegation]. OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares arrived at the airport on a special flight at 0200. He and Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo will be the witnesses at the talks between the delegation of the revolutionary government and that of the counterrevolution to reach a definitive cease-fire.

Alfredo Cesar was the first of the 23-member counterrevolutionary delegation to get off the Sahsa airplane. The delegation also includes Aristides Sanchez, Azucena Ferrey, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, and Somozist Colonel Enrique Bermudez. Adolfo Calero definitely did not come. He is being replaced by Alfredo Cesar as chief negotiator. Adolfo Calero Portocarrero is being left out of the talks to achieve a definitive cease-fire.

I must also add that the members of Costa Rican security who usually provide protection to the members of the contra leadership arrived by land at Penas Blancas at 0530. At about 0615 they were already installed in the Las Mercedes and El Camino Real Hotels and the Augusto Cesar Sandino airport. Here is Emilio Suarez with more information:

[Suarez] We have interesting information about the arrival of the contra advisers. One of them is Dominican Vice Admiral Ramon Emilio Jimenez, who is well-known because he is facing trial in his country because he ordered the assassination of journalist Orlando Martinez. He is also said to be responsible for the assassination, for the execution of Dominican hero Francisco Caamano Deno.

In addition to him, all the other contra advisers are old Somozists. We have previously mentioned Alejandro Montiel Arguello, who is well known. They also brought Leonor Valdia Pereira, who was a Somozist, and Aristides Somarriba, a Somozist lawyer. This is clear evidence that they are being advised by Somozists and led by Somozists, as is the case of Somozist Colonel Enrique Bermudez. Obviously, the people cannot think that these individuals want a different democracy, a popular and real democracy. Instead they want the return of Somozism. We repeat, proof of this is their advisers: Ramon Emilio Jimenez, Aristides Somarriba, Alejandro Montiel Arguello—who was Somoza's foreign minister—and Leonor Valdia Pereira, among others. The last time they also brought Oscar Moncada. These people are really showing that what they have come for is to seek the return of Somozism and Somozists. The big question is: Do the people want Somozism to return or the Somozist formula to return? That is the big question.

We also want to report that they brought Carlos Hurtado as adviser. He was not a Somozist but he was a member of the MDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Movement] of Alfonso Robelo who also remains in contact with and advises Alfredo Cesar. Alfredo Cesar displaced Adolfo Calero after Calero and Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios asked for the removal of former Somozist guard Bermudez. This caused Calero's downfall and will surely cause the forthcoming downfall of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, who has said he wants to be reelected to the contra Directorate. However, everything indicates that Chamorro Barrios will not come out well even though his mother, Mrs Violeta de Chamorros, is now a great admirer of former Somozist guard Enrique Bermudez.

This is the situation this morning as the third round of talks is scheduled to begin in the El Camino Real hotel.

Government Official on Talks

PA0706194188 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1806 GMT 7 Jun 88

[News conference held by Manuel Espinoza, information and press director of the Presidency, with unidentified reporters at the Las Mercedes hotel in Managua—live]

[Text] [Espinoza] Good morning, ladies and gentlemen, reporter friends. We are going to give you some information about this new round of talks between the delegation of the constitutional government of Nicaragua and the delegation of the counterrevolution to achieve a definitive cease-fire. We will first give you some details about the mechanics of the meeting. The schedule established for these 3 days will be the same as that of the previous meeting: begin at 0900, with a brief recess at noon, and end at 1600. However, since today's meeting began a little after 1100, it was agreed that the

first session will last until 1330 and will resume at 1530 and end at approximately 1730. That is for today. The other days the meetings will be from 0900 to 1600.

The Nicaraguan Government delegation has the same composition as before. The counterrevolutionary delegation presented a new member, Mr Javier Arguello. So far, and regardless of the list that it released, only Somozist Colonel Enrique Bermudez is attending for the military. The other military members, the counterrevolutionary commanders who had been announced as participants, are not present. Those are the details we wanted to make known.

His Eminence Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo and OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares spoke at the beginning of today's session. Cardinal Obando y Bravo said a prayer in which he requested that peace be sought through negotiations. He said that to negotiate does not mean to impose but to establish a dialogue and to seek an agreement. The OAS secretary general also expressed hopes that an agreement will be reached. He said that the fact that there is a new meeting shows there is a willingness to seek that agreement. He said he does not think someone wants to be responsible for not opening the path to peace, which means the path to harmony, unity, work, development, well-being, and tranquillity.

We mention this because it totally reflects the position that has been expressed on previous occasions by the Nicaraguan delegation. Yesterday [Vice President] Sergio Ramirez Mercado expressed to a group of reporters the Nicaraguan Government's great willingness to find a formula for peace. We have said that we have come to this meeting to work for that goal and that we are willing to work however much is necessary, and not only for 3 days. As we have said on other occasions, we can hold the talks for more than 3 days or there can be a new round of talks. We do not think any ultimatums should be established in this effort.

We also want to mention the following with regard to what is being discussed. Today we had hoped that when the meeting began—even though we know the announcement was made for publicity purposes—a group of Nicaraguan citizens kidnapped by the counterrevolutionary forces would have been released. Nevertheless, this has not occurred. They had said the release would take place in Guatemala. What has happened? We want to point this out as part of the nonfulfillment of promises by the counterrevolutionaries. They speak of nonfulfillment but they have not kept a promise they made in the presence of Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, witnesses, and the press in a meeting. Even though we do not accept that there are only about 60 kidnap victims, because we have a list of more than 1,000, they have not even kept their promise of releasing those 60. If there are logistical difficulties, we would propose that an international organization such as the International Red Cross be in charge of picking up those prisoners in whatever locations are necessary.

With the same spirit, the Nicaraguan delegation reiterates its previous proposal. It issues a call to the counterrevolution delegation to accept humanitarian aid through the Pan-American Development Foundation and to join the Nicaraguan Government's unilateral extension of the period during which offensive military operations have been halted. All of this is being proposed with a positive and constructive spirit to finally reach a peace agreement, a cease-fire agreement.

[Question indistinct]

[Espinoza] Well, I have already said that we have presented a proposal that the contra delegation itself described as constructive at the last meeting. It is the proposal included in point No 26. We support it. It is their turn now.

Second, we are not only willing to work for 3 days, but we are also willing to hold as many talks as necessary. As Cardinal Obando y Bravo said, to negotiate does not mean to impose ideas. I believe we must make an effort based on truth, reason, justice, and strength. The constitutional government of the Republic of Nicaragua has defeated the counterrevolution militarily. We have reason, justice, and strength on our side. However, this does not mean that we will impose [our ideas], and we will not accept the imposition of other points of view either. That is, we do not believe one can negotiate with ultimatums; that could not be a negotiation.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] any positions of force on one the hand and on the other Pedro Joaquin Chamorro said there were presently some closed radio stations in Nicaragua.

[Espinoza] Well, that means they are not correct because that is not true. They have lost credibility. Force does not lie in rhetoric. That is their recourse. However, force lies in justice, truth, and reason.

[Reporter] How does the Nicaraguan Government delegation view the crimes committed after the last meeting with the contras? People have been killed in the mountains by counterrevolutionary groups.

[Espinoza] Well, there are procedures through which the delegations are able to express their views on what they believe are cease-fire violations. Our delegation believes violations have been committed, and we will make a note of that. We will note that those actions do not contribute to the peace process.

[Reporter] Will there be written documents on these violations?

[Espinoza] Yes, there is a system of documentation that will be presented to witnesses, who will evaluate it. That is the role of the witnesses.

[Reporter] Is the famous Verification Commission working on this? How will they work on this? What has happened with the Verification Commission?

[Espinoza] The Verification Commission is made up of the two witnesses: the OAS secretary general and Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo. They are involved in the process of organizing a system of verification to meet this objective.

Cesar, Bermudez Comment

PA0706203288 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1857 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Report by Margarita Morales from Managua]

[Text] We have come for a yes or no, but we will not continue negotiating. If we have to have a war, we will. Alfredo Cesar, head of the Nicaraguan Resistance [RN] delegation, made those remarks during a press conference Tuesday at the Las Mercedes Hotel. He made that comment before the start of the fifth round of talks in Managua between the RN and the FSLN. The talks began at 1100. He had this to say on that matter:

[Begin Cesar recording] The FSLN does not commit itself to the definition of democracy. We did not provide that definition, but the five presidents who signed Esquipulas, Daniel Ortega included, did. In sum, what is at stake here is whether or not Daniel Ortega is going to keep the commitment to democracy that he signed. If the FSLN does not make a commitment, we are not prepared to continue negotiating things that will not resolve anything.

At no time does this mean that the war is about to begin. However, it does mean that the process of negotiation is about to be suspended. [end recording]

It is worth noting that on Tuesday the RN delegation will insist on the discussion and approval of the overall proposal it submitted to the Managua government on 26 May. This proposal includes a general amnesty for all political prisoners, unrestricted freedom of expression, suspension of recruitment for the military service, and that the delivery [of supplies] to the RN not be hampered. The proposal also includes compliance with the Esquipulas II and Sapoa agreements within the framework of the tripartite national dialogue. The measures necessary for the democratization of Nicaragua will be discussed during this dialogue.

The measures include: political pluralism, guarantees of the separation and independence of the branches of power, equality of citizens before the law, and the separation of the Army and the police of all ties to political parties and activities. The measures also include the right to strike, labor rights, establishment of due process to allow for a fair trial, and the guarantee of a pluralistic and fair electoral system to hold elections. These were some of the points mentioned in the RN's comprehensive proposal.

Moreover, Enrique Bermudez, commander in chief of the RN army, talked about the Sandinist government's noncompliance with the Sapoa agreement. This is what he had to say on the matter:

[Begin Bermudez recording] An agreement was signed in Sapoa under which we pledged to adhere to a 30-day truce and to begin the negotiations for a definitive cease-fire, for 60 days. A special commission was to discuss immediately afterwards a modus operandi. This means a kind of set of internal regulations on how the troops would behave once we were in the truce period, and also how the troops were going to be resupplied.

What happened? The Sandinist government has used and manipulated the matter of the modus operandi to force us to sign an agreement that amounts to a surrender. In other words: We would let you feed your troops if you surrender. That was the Sandinist proposal. In any cease-fire negotiations—and in this case the 60-day Sapoa truce was a temporary cease-fire—there are certain basic principles that are not negotiable. For example, security; namely, the security of the troops and their well-being and right to supply themselves.

These are two of the principles that that are not negotiable. They are implicit in every negotiation. They constitute rights which the forces must maintain for themselves. Another point is to maintain the status quo of the forces. What has happened? During these 75 days of truce, rather, 67 days, the Sandinists have been spared the economic, political, and military cost of a war. It has been 60 days. The war has stopped. We accepted the truce and have been adhering to it.

FSLN troops are moving in areas where they could not before since they ran the risk of clashing with our troops or falling into an ambush. They are freely using the highways. They are reinforcing some garrisons they had been unable to reinforce due to the conditions that prevailed at that time. They are restocking their supply warehouses. They would not be able to do that under normal conditions. They are implementing intensive military recruitment.

So, we are seeing that the FSLN is using the truce and the Sapoa agreement for its advantage and to recover and reinforce itself and to be in a better situation. The fair thing would be for the FSLN to return to the same military conditions it had when it reached the agreement on 29 March. [end recording]

These were remarks by Commander Bermudez referring to the Sandinist government's noncompliance with the Sapoa agreement.

To end, RN chief negotiator Alfredo Cesar flatly stated that this fifth round of talks is the last one that will be held between the FSLN and the RN. He said: It is clear that the Managua government will not keep its commitment.

RN: Progress 'Exaggerated'

PA0806044588 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 0415 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Excerpts] Managua, 7 Jun (REUTER)—An optimistic statement by a Sandinist government official that a peace agreement was about to be reached was denied this evening by the contras.

At the conclusion of the first meeting between the government and the rebels, Manuel Espinoza, Nicaraguan information and press minister, told reporters that "substantive progress" had been made and that one of the most troublesome points in the government's proposal, Point No 26, [words indistinct] the Army, had been virtually approved. [passage omitted]

Minutes later contra spokesman Bosco Matamoros entered the same conference room used by Espinoza and said Espinoza's statement had been been "exaggerated" because the two sides had only broached the issue of democratization.

Matamoros said the Nicaraguan Resistance "stands firm behind its original proposal, which states that a democratic process must begin before the contras begin laying down their weapons." [passage indistinct]

Panama

Foreign Ministry on 'New Phase' of U.S. Plans

PA0706142788 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 7 Jun 88 pp 1, 9

[Communique issued by the Foreign Ministry in Panama City on 6 June]

[Text] Given that during the past few days reports have been circulating regarding "mediation" by distinguished Latin American figures seeking "a solution to the Panamanian crisis," the Foreign Ministry wishes to state the national government's position in order to prevent confusion in the minds of both the Panamanian people and of those promoting or backing such efforts.

First, we appreciate the goodwill and positive intentions of presidents and former presidents of sister nations who have shown interest in finding a formula to ease Panama's difficult situation. Those gestures have won our endless gratitude.

However, we must state that the national government's position is that political differences that may exist within Panamanian society must be resolved or overcome through concerted effort and dialogue among Panamanians and in national elections held in accordance with the current Constitution, excluding any external pressure or persuasion. Any action not recognizing this right would go against the nation's foundations.

We must stress that since it did not achieve its objectives through destabilization, ruthless economic aggression, or the permanent threat of military force, the U.S. Government has now began a new phase in its strategy. This new phase is aimed at deceiving the American and international public regarding Panama in order to prolong the economic strangulation as long as possible without accepting any responsibility or guilt.

U.S. diplomats and intelligence agents have begun actions everywhere that are aimed at laying the programatic and psychological basis that will enable them to transfer the guilt in order to free themselves and their local accomplices of the moral condemnation and massive repudiation they have earned.

All their means for manipulating the media and fabricating events and situations are now bent on preventing the situation from being seen as it is: an international conflict between the Republic of Panama and the United States of America; between the determination of being a nation and neocolonialistic plans.

The new tactic used by the State Department and intelligence services of "Latin Americanizing the Panamanian crisis" is a continuation of the aggression. It seeks to hide the fact that the current Panamanian situation is the result of the mystification of the actual Panamanian situation abroad, of the spiteful implementation of a vast plan for internal destabilization, of the continuous pressures exerted on countries that can be passive accomplices of its determination to maintain a siege against Panama, violating the most fundamental norms of international law.

As the national government has told its friends, Panama is and will always be willing to talk and reach agreements concerning matters between nations, as long as the parties involved accept strict conditions of equality and mutual respect.

With our consent and deep appreciation expressed beforehand, Panama will welcome representatives from friendly nations and their governments as they may deem convenient in order to stop U.S. economic aggression and so the national government will be respected and recognized, the interests of the majority of the people will be respected, and the Torrijos-Carter Treaties will be complied with as they were signed and ratified by both countries: the Republic of Panama and the United States of America, which are the only two parties involved in the current conflict.

Panama City, 6 June 1988

PRD's Escobar on Talks With U.S., Dialogue

PA0706131288 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2337 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, president of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] and a key figure in the talks between the Panama Defense Forces leadership and the U.S. Administration, has stated that, up to now, there are no new possibilities for talks with the United States.

[Begin recording] [Escobar] Panama has always been looking for solutions to its problem. At no time has the country or its authorities refused to talk about our problem, internally or externally.

Regarding the type of conversations you mentioned, what I can tell you so far is that the stand that Panama has regarding the United States is that for there to be any solution to the Panamanian problem the United States must stop the unjust economic sanctions against our country. These sanctions are a clear aggression. In addition, the United States must also guarantee the removal of the special military troops that were sent to our country and that are still here.

These two problems are a key issue. For example, during the talks that were held, General Noriega was firm in saying that any step taken to resolve the Panamanian problem had the precondition that these prerequisites had to be met.

[Reporter] So far, church mediation has failed, an effort made by certain Latin American leaders also failed, and negotiations with the United States failed. What is the next step to find a final solution to our current problem?

[Escobar] Since June 1987 the PRD has been saying that Panama's problem must be resolved by Panamanians. It has been stating that Panamanians must hold a national dialogue that includes all parties, government parties, opposition parties, the popular forces, and all the sectors that are interested in seeking, by ourselves, a resolution of our political, economic, and social problems. That continues to be the PRD position.

The fact that there are sectors, small and intransigent sectors, that prevent the holding of a national dialogue should not be a reason to believe that most Panamanians do not want this dialogue.

Our position is that it is much more positive, quicker, and effective for our country if all sectors participate in a great national dialogue, or support the dialogue that is being held at Atlapa by the Popular Unity Front to use all measures to guarantee a democratic process that is in line with the interests of all national sectors.

[Reporter] To have this national dialogue involving all the country's sectors, do not you think that a climate to hold this dialogue should be promoted first?

[Escobar] That is correct. We have been suggesting a dialgoue as a basis for all those measures that create a climate of peace and national tranquillity. In fact, I can tell you that, for example, in the case of the talks held with the United States, in the few times that he greeted the members of the delegations, Gen Noriega said that Panama's problem is an internal problem that must be resolved by us. He said Panamanians can obtain a climate of national tranquillity by reaching an agreement.

Therefore, it is not difficult. The problem is that there are some small intransigent groups here. They want to impose some preconditions or prerequisites before they participate in a dialgoue, and this eliminates the possibility of holding an effective, broad, and democratic dialogue without any preconditions. [end recording]

Electoral Tribunal Head on Elections

PA0706224688 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1715 GMT 7 Jun 88

[News conference held by Electoral Tribunal President Yolanda Pulice de Rodriguez with unidentified reporters at the Atlapa Convention Center in Panama City—live]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Reporter] The opposition has reiterated that the right conditions for elections do not exist and that, therefore, they will not participate in the 1989 elections. My question is: What is the use in holding elections without the opposition when it is clear that the government will win if they are the only ones running?

[Pulice] Who says that the opposition will not participate? Only because they say so? The opposition may just be playing a game. They may present their candidates just before the closing date, and the Tribunal will have to accept them and see if they are eligible. Once their political affiliation is confirmed, and if they meet the requirements, they will become candidates. The period for presenting candidates will be from 15 September to 30 December. We will just have to wait until September.

If after that date you tell me that the opposition will not participate, I will accept whatever you say, whatever opinion you may have. However, how many and which political parties are thinking of not participating? As I said before in reply to another question, opposition political parties are participating. In other words, the opposition is participating. Some opposition parties may not be participating right now in the debates on the [Electoral] Code, or may be saying that they will not participate; however, that is a different matter.

I remember that during the ceremony to deliver the Electoral Registry, Saavedra [not further identified] spoke as the representative of an opposition party; he represented all the members of an opposition party. The fact that the Electoral Registry was delivered to the Christian Democratic Party shows that they are participating.

Am I mistaken? You tell me. Did I answer your question? You do not look satisfied. You may repeat your question or tell me what you want to hear. You can ask me any question you want. I want everyone to leave this room without any doubts.

[Reporter] I am [name indistinct] from UPI. One of the internationally recognized conditions for free elections is that all contenders must have free and equal access to the media. Do you think Panama meets this condition? If not, what can the Electoral Tribunal do to meet this condition?

[Pulice] As far as the Electoral Tribunal is concerned, a broad communications system is what we see here today. I know who attended this news conference, because you have signed a book. I believe...

[Reporter, interrupting] I am sorry. My question was that the possible contenders in an election must have free access to the media...

[Pulice, interrupting] You mean the candidates participating in the elections? I see. Regarding the candidates, there are provisions in our code regulating the use of the media, the time that candidates, through the political parties, can make use of the media.

[Reporter] Do you believe that at this time—I think there are currently more than 10 media sources closed for various reasons—Panama can offer the opposition political parties a communications network that meets the conditions for free elections?

[Pulice] I can give you an answer...

[Reporter, interrupting] I am asking your opinion.

[Pulice] Yes. I will give you my opinion, and after that I will ask the Electoral Tribunal's media director to expand on the subject. I believe that the media in Panama are open. Everyone has access to the media. I feel that as our country's economic situation improves, and as the crisis abates with the participation of some opposition groups, everything will go back to normal and the elections will take place within a framework of tranquillity, respect, and, above all, activities will be normal. However, our director can expand on this, because he has more knowledge on the subject. He was not a member of the Electoral Tribunal during the past elections. At that time, he sat facing the head table; now he sits at the head table. I would like him to expand on your question.

[Reporter] Yes, but before that I would like a clarification.

[Pulice] With pleasure.

[Reporter] Did you say that all Panamanian media sources are open at this time?

[Pulice] That is not what I said. I said that at the present time, all existing media sources are open. In other words, they are open to receive any type of information that requires publication. Proof of this is that my secretary has with her a large number of publications I brought with me in case you wanted to know how much is being published not only with regard to the Electoral Tribunal, but also with regard to political parties that are announcing their participation through the media.

[Reporter] So, in your opinion, at this time elections could be held with equal conditions for all contenders, specificially with regard to media coverage?

[Pulice] The media's participation is evident in this room. My earnest desire when I was invited to this news conference was to see representatives from all the Panamanian media sources here. That is why I want part of your question answered by... [8-minute break in reception; station announcer apologizes for break in reception, saying that "it was due to a power failure in the area where the transmission originated."]

Argentina

Alfonsin 'Optimistic' on Foreign Debt Proposal

PY0606123488 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0206 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Jun (TELAM)—Upon returning to Argentina this evening, President Raul Alfonsin minimized reports that Argentina's creditors believe that his proposal to reduce payments on the foreign debt is not feasible, adding that he by no means expected to receive an immediate answer.

The president made this remark at Ezeiza airport, where he arrived at 2205, concluding a visit to the United States and Spain.

The president minimized the criticism made by opposition leaders against his debt proposal, stressing that everything he does before the elections of 1989 will be questioned.

Asked by reporters about the two proposals that he put forward during his trip, one on the debt and another on the Malvinas Islands, the president interrupted the reporters by saying: No, no, no, on the Malvinas Islands we said what we have always said. We have repeatedly said that we must begin to negotiate with an open agenda, and this is what we have reiterated. There has been no new proposal.

Concerning the reaction to his foreign debt proposal, he replied that he is always optimistic. When he was leaving he said that he believes our preaching is yielding some results. We have to accelerate the process of understanding of those who are involved in this issue.

He said there are four factors involved: the debtors, the governments of the creditor countries, the commercial banks, and the international credit agencies.

A specific proposal has been put forward and we want this proposal to be analyzed, he said.

When a journalist told him about a report that the creditor banks believe that his proposal is not feasible, he replied that he believes that by no means is this proposal not feasible and that it is hard for him to believe that they have said such a thing. However, despite those reports we will see how things develop...

He said he has not received any specific proposal from the creditors. He said that he did not expect an immediate reply.

The president was then told about the political leaders who criticized his proposal and about other people who were displeased by the fact that the proposals were put forward abroad.

The president replied: Where do they want me to put it forward? He then told reporters: Look, anything the president does before the elections will be questioned and criticized, because Argentine political leaders have unfortunately failed to find a common policy which would, in turn, have made them act differently.

Meets With Gorbachev Envoy

PY0706175288 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1441 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jun (TELAM)—This morning at Government House President Raul Alfonsin met with Vladimir Lomeyko, the special envoy of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, who informed Alfonsin about the scope of the recent disarmament accord that was signed by the Soviet Union and the United States.

Lomeyko, who is on a Latin American tour to discuss the scope of the agreement, was given a joint document signed by the leaders of the Group of Six, of which Argentina is a member, on peace and disarmament that was signed on the occasion of the recent Moscow summit.

The document is also signed by Andreas Papandreou for Greece, Rajiv Ghandi for India, Miguel de la Madrid for Mexico, Ingvar Carlsson for Sweden, and Julius Nyerere for Tanzania.

The document indicates that the recent Moscow summit between Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan represents another step in the ever-increasing dialogue and cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union regarding the limitation of arms and in disarmament, an event that the document terms as positive within the framework of international politics.

It states that the 1987 Washington summit between the same leaders generated hope and expectation, indicating that in Moscow progress has been made, although the international community had hoped for more substantial results in the fields of limiting arms and disarmament.

The document also states that the Group of Six must send a strong message that reflects our sincere commitment of preserving life in the world and of our sincere desire to adopt the necessary steps toward that goal, and we commit our continued efforts toward achieving those objectives.

Bolivia

Armed Forces Commander: No Unrest in Barracks

PY0306134688 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] There are no indications of unrest among the Bolivian Armed Forces because of the videotape on drug trafficking. Therefore, one should rule out any possibility of action within the barracks capable of destabilizing democracy. These remarks were made by General Jorge Rodriguez Bravo, commander in chief of the Bolivian Armed Forces. They were the general's answer to a

warning issued by Deputy Oscar Montano, a member of the Constitutional, Justice, and Court Police Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies.

Montano had claimed that there are many doubtful aspects in the videotape, which might lead to problems that would disrupt the country's tranquillity. In this regard the commander in chief of the Armed Forces stated:

[Begin Rodriguez recording] Well, but I do not find any direct accusation of the Armed Forces. All of us would have to be accused directly to prompt a response to the charges. As far as I know, the people who have been mentioned in connection with this affair, which is far from clear to us, either belong to nonmilitary circles or are military men who at the time the events took place had active reserve status. Therefore, I do not believe there is any reason for concern or action within the Armed Forces. We are engaged in our own tasks. [end recording]

Gen Rodriguez also said that those involved in crimes such as drug trafficking will be punished. He explained that several investigations are being conducted into this matter, but none is very significant.

[Begin recording] [Rodriguez] Everything is done to the best of our ability. Investigations are conducted to establish the extent of the person's involvement. Evidence is gathered and the person is taken before the military court which applies the laws, the military codes of law, and military regulations.

[Reporter] Are there any new investigations?

[Rodriguez] We have units permanently conducting investigations, but in the specific case to which you are referring, only the congressional Justice Committee is conducting an investigation. [end recording]

Brazil

Finance Minister Nobrega on Debt Negotiations

PY0406155788 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2300 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Today in Florianopolis, Santa Catarina State, Finance Minister Mailson da Nobrega said that the country could reach an agreement on the foreign debt in 1 or 2 weeks. The minister said Brazil is lobbying before the governments of industrialized countries, the U.S. central reserve board, and the IMF to help convince the creditors who disagree with the text of the agreement. Nobrega said he believed this problem will be resolved in a few days.

[Begin Nobrega recording] Once this is decided, we will rapidly conclude an agreement, perhaps in 1 or 2 weeks. I am not guaranteeing this, because it would not be the first time we all believed we were nearing the end of negotiations, only to be disappointed. A process like this is difficult, but we are working to obtain a good agreement, better than anything the country has obtained since the debt crisis in 1982. [end recording]

Nobrega also said that Constituent Assembly's approval of Sarney's 5-year mandate will allow the government to better execute the economic program.

Partial Agreement Reached

PY0706011788 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2255 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Brazil has reached a partial agreement with the creditor banks. Finance Minister Mailson da Nobrega has announced that Brazil will receive $4.6 billion without having to fulfill the targets agreed upon with the IMF. The new money will be disbursed in two installments: $4 billion, and $600 million. The latter installment is to be disbursed during the last quarter of this year, and only this installment will be affected by the fulfillment of the agreement with the IMF. If Brazil does not manage to fulfill the targets it may ask the IMF for a waiver or resort to the vote of the creditor banks.

[Begin Nobrega recording] If 85 percent of the creditor banks vote for making the disbursement, it will be made regardless of the situation with the IMF. This means that we are making headway in our negotiations with the banks and that we are closer to an agreement. This is very important for the nation's economy because it dispels certain uncertainties and it will encourage investments in Brazil. [end recording]

85 Percent of Trade Surplus for Repaying Debt

PY0706115188 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1417 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Geneva, 6 Jun (EFE)—Today Brazilian Labor Minister Almir Pazzianotto announced that Brazil will earmark 85 percent of its 1988 trade surplus, estimated at $12.6 billion, to pay the interest on its foreign debt.

Speaking at the seventh ILO conference being held here, the minister said the payment of the interest will prevent the creation of 330,000 new jobs in the industrial sector, based on an average $30,000 per job.

Pazzianotto said that over the past 10 years Brazil has serviced its debt with a net amount of $143 billion, which has been transferred abroad.

Even though he admitted that Brazil has made progress with its creditors and with the IMF, he rejected the "socioeconomic and political strangulation caused by the obligations, which frequently surpass the debtor's economic capacity."

"This situation promotes destabilization and can lead to social unrest that will have repercussions in the industrialized countries as well," he said.

He said that Brazil is going through a "difficult and fascinating" experience because it is transforming a "traditionally authoritarian" system into a new democratic organization "with lasting institutions that resist the crises that the younger nations usually experience."

After stating that the future constitution will reflect the thoughts of the majority of the Brazilian people, Pazzianotto said that in the past 3 years the government has recognized 1,060 new unions, of which 400 comprise rural workers.

Chile

Merino Rejects U.S. State Department Criticism

PY0806000988 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] At the end of the ordinary Government Junta session, Admiral Jose Toribio Merino said that what the Chilean Government does is none of the U.S. State Department's business.

Merino made this comment in regard to the U.S. Government's criticism of the renewal of the state of emergency in our country.

[Begin Merino recording] The U.S. State Department has no reason to interfere in Chilean affairs. To quote Israeli Prime Minister Shamir and USSR General Secretary Gorbachev, we will not take orders from anyone on how to govern our country. [end recording]

Merino was also asked about comments made by some church officials on the upcoming plebiscite and the 1980 Constitution. The Navy commander said that the church officials should devote their time to their congregations and to what they are called to do.

Regarding Pope John Paul II's desire that Chileans search for an understanding, he said:

[Begin Merino recording] One can reach an agreement by talking, but one has to talk to people with similar points of view. I can sit down and talk with any of you, but I cannot talk with a humanoid because, in the first place, a humanoid is not human, so I cannot get very far with one. Dialogue allows human beings to reach an understanding. I am talking about human beings, of course. [end recording]

Adm Merino concluded by stating that the law governing voting and the vote count has not yet been submitted to the legislative branch. This law will regulate propaganda for the electoral campaign and the rights of independent candidates during the plebiscite.

Foreign Minister Comments

PY0806010488 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile in Spanish 0030 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] The U.S. State Department has expressed concern over a Chilean Government decision to extend the state of emergency for 90 days. In this regard, this evening the Chilean Foreign Ministry released a statement.

[Begin Foreign Ministry spokesman Carlos Ducci recording] In connection with a statement that the U.S. State Department released today through its spokesman, the foreign minister hereby states that Chilean decisions, which are made by executive or judicial branch organs, are the exclusive responsibility of those branches, are based on the facts and circumstances that those branches appraise with responsibility, and are not subject to foreign intervention.

Chile is a sovereign nation, and no Chilean would agree that the Chilean institutional process toward democracy should be hindered by foreign intervention. [end recording]

Pinochet on Need for Yes Vote in Plebiscite

PY0706023788 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile in Spanish 0030 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Excerpts] No one should adopt a selfish position or a position of indifference toward the upcoming plebiscite, President Pinochet said this evening in Arica, where a crowd expressed support for the chief of state during the founding ceremony of the women's pro-yes vote command. [passage omitted]

[Begin Pinochet recording] We must continue to move forward. We must continue to struggle because there is still much to be done. To this end, it is necessary to count on the support and the work of each one of you. No one should adopt a selfish position or a position of indifference; neither should anyone remain a mere spectator while others do the job. Today all of us must struggle to achieve the victory of the national yes vote. [applause, shouts]

Yes! The result of the upcoming plebiscite will have vital influence on the personal and family life of each of us. That is why I tell you that we should avoid being deceived. A victory of the no vote would mean the immediate paralysis of all productive, financial, and commercial activities in our country, and communism and its allies would promote an outbreak of agitation seeking to definitively modify the institutional course that together we have designed for our fatherland, thus seeking to recover from their defeat of 11 September 1973. [applause, shouts]

However, a victory of the yes vote will open a new phase of the gradual evolution toward full democracy, based on stability, on the continuation of the socioeconomic development policies, and on the advent of a new government with fully operational democratic institutions, as set forth in the 1980 Constitution.

That is why, friends, the choice is very clear. The only thing left to do now is to work with strength, dedication, and courage, as required by the future of freedom of our fatherland and our children and by Chile. Viva Chile. [end recording]

Carvajal on Role of Military in Elections

PY0306125288 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 22 May 88 pp D-1, D-2

["Text" of interview of Defense Minister Patricio Carvajal by EL MERCURIO reporter Raquel Correa in Santiago—date not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Correa] Admiral, the participation of the Armed Forces in politics has been denounced recently. In your view, can members of the Armed Forces participate in current politics?

[Carvajal] To answer this question we have to refer to the 1980 Constitution, which all Armed Forces members have sworn to respect. This fundamental law must be carefully studied and interpreted with good judgment since our language is not an exact science like physics or mathematics. Some words have different meanings which are sometimes contradictory. For instance, in Spanish "casar" means to marry, but it also means to break up a marriage; "cancelar" means to pay off a purchase, but it also means to cancel a purchase.

[Correa] Article 90 of the Constitution says that "the Armed Forces and Carabineros, as armed institutions, are essentially obedient, not deliberative." What is the meaning of the word "deliberar" for you, Admiral?

[Carvajal] The dictionary of the Spanish Real Academy says that the word "deliberar" means "to carefully weight the pros and cons of our decisions before we actually make them; the reason or lack of reason of a vote we are asked to cast." It also means to "resolve something after carefully thinking about it." Now, this deliberative process is constantly being used by the joint staffs. The need to deliberate and the best method for quick and effective deliberation are taught in the service academies. We can assert that the Armed Forces have always deliberated, and it is necessary that they do so. Does this means that the Constitution is being violated all the time? No. Here we have to interpret the Constitution with good judgment. The service academies also teach that joint staffs must present to the chief different alternatives of courses of action, pointing out the advantages and disadvantages, and then they must propose the course of action they consider most appropriate. It is up to the commander in chief to make the decision and to assume responsibility for it. If this decision is not the one proposed, the joint staffs stop any deliberation and support the decision of the commander with loyalty and efficiency. This is the rule of conduct in relations of the commanders in chief with their only direct superior, who is the president of the Republic. This is what the Constition expresses, that "the Armed Forces and Carabineros, as armed institutions, are essentially obedient, not deliberative."

[Correa] Admiral, is it proper, for instance, for a regiment commander to discuss current political situations with his troops or subordinates in the barracks?

[Carvajal] No clear-cut rule can be applied in this case. An officer must use his judgment because there are various ways to refer to a political situation. He could mention that the president made a trip to such and such a place...that the intendant was changed, or something similar.

[Correa] I am referring to speeches, Admiral, speeches in the barracks. For instance, an officer who tells his troops that the course of action of the current regime must be extended and that, therefore, it should be supported at the plebiscite.

[Carvajal] We have issued written instructions that propaganda cannot be disseminated in the barracks...

[Correa] And, in your view, would the example I mentioned be propaganda?

[Carvajal] No doubt, if they are saying vote yes, they would be disseminating political propaganda. It has always been said that political propaganda must not be disseminated. For instance, a rule in the Navy is that politics and religion must not be discussed on board ships, in the barracks, or in the officer's club. This is a wholesome rule.

[Correa] Is someone who does this commiting a crime from the military viewpoint?

[Carvajal] That is what I am telling you; it is a matter of judgment. Of course, someone can comment on political events, but he cannot make statements that are political in nature. What we are saying—and this has been clearly stated in an order issued by the Defense Ministry—is that civic instructions can be imparted in the barracks. Officers have always received civic instruction, because they have the right to vote and to vote conscientiously; they have to know what they are doing.

[Correa] Do you agree that the troops should also have the right to vote now?

[Carvajal] Yes, and this is why the troops receive civic education, that is, a notion of law. The troops should know that it means to be a citizen, that they are citizens, what rights and duties a citizen has, what the Constitution is, what the fundamental laws are, how the state is organized...

[Correa] But when concern is expressed about participation by the military in politics, people are not thinking of civic instruction...

[Carvajal] But express orders have been issued that the instruction should be just that, not political propaganda...

[Correa] When commander Jose Zara spoke—during the commemoration of the anniversary of the Black Berets—about "the commitment to the new institutional order, support for the Chilean Government, and unconditional

loyalty in the broadest sense of the word, the man, the soldier, and statesman, who has led our country along the path of progress, modernization, and freedom," was he not diseminating political propaganda?

[Carvajal] I think it is historically common, not only in Chile but in many other countries, that the commanders of Army units reiterate their loyalty to the president.

[Correa] What would have happened if a commander had made those statements during the Allende administration.?

[Carvajal] During the Allende administration? That was a different situation. In this case Zara was also talking about the present Army commander in chief.

[Correa] But he is talking about the Government of Chile.

[Carvajal] The Government of Chile is headed by his commander in chief, and, naturally, all officers feel satisfied.

[Correa] Until a short time ago military authorities maintained that the Armed Forces were not involved in politics, that this area was exclusively in the hands of the commanders in chief...but "support for the Chilean Government" offering "unconditional loyalty to the man and statesman" who will probably be the next candidate for the presidency...

[Carvajal] Well, because he is his commander in chief, of course. He is nothing less than his commander in chief, chief of his institution... The same thing happens when a person swears allegiance to the flag or the Constitution. It is possible that this person was reiterating his loyalty to the ruler who is also his commander in chief.

[Correa] Could the same statement be repeated in a speech made at the barracks but in the absence of the commander in chief? Would it be legal to tell the soldiers to support the government, to give their unconditional loyalty to the man, the military man, and to the statesman...?

[Carvajal] There are no fixed or definitive rules in this regard.

[Correa] Don't you think such rules should be drawn up?

[Carvajal] No. It would be very complicated. It would be very difficult to draw up legal regulations on what can be said or not. Officers are first class citizens, grown-up people, and it is supposed that they have a mind of their own. Judgment is one of the most important attributes of a leader. But if this judgment leads them to do or say something inappropriate, they probably would lose their career. They are under this restraint.

[Correa] But in this case, who is restricting them? To some people the statement I have quoted to you is contrary to Army doctrine, and it implies a loss of the Armed Forces' neutrality. It was, however, backed up by the Defense Minister.

[Carvajal] Of course. Because what the unit commander is doing is expressing loyalty to his Army commander in chief and to his president, who is his commander in chief. This is, undoubtedly, a very special situation.

[Correa] What happened with the so-called "Schneider Doctrine," a sort of bible for Chilean soldiers? Is it obsolete, unimportant...?

[Carvajal] The so-called "Schneider Doctrine" is a traiditon as old as the Armed Forces. It states that military men should devote themselves to their professional affairs and abstain from meddling in politics.

[Correa] So what?

[Carvajal] The Constitution has established some political roles for military personnel, such as the role of the National Security Council and the preservation of public order during elections. To this we must add traditional presidential appointments of military men to certain public jobs. These are the legal exceptions to the general rule that military men must not meddle in politics.

The limits between what can be said, where it can be said, when it can be said, and how it can be said cannot be firmly and accurately established. A military man will have to implement the rules and regulations using his criteria, a very useful standard for his daily activities, in order to determine what can or cannot be said under a given circumstance.

[Correa] How can the Armed Forces again become the guardians of the institutional system if they become involved by supporting a given political candidate in this pre-electoral period?

[Carvajal] Under the current government, despite its mixed civilian-military arrangement, the officers who have not been called to serve in political posts have managed to keep themselves at a professional level.

[Correa] Bearing in mind the upcoming plebiscite, a large number of intendants and other officers on active duty in the Armed Forces have attended or participated in meetings with partisan political sectors. Do you believe this is correct?

[Carvajal] The officers of the national defense institutions who have been assigned by the government to serve in political posts such as ministers, under secretaries, intendants, governors, etc. must act politically in order to properly perform their duties. According to the dictionary of the Spanish Royal Academy, "politics is the art, doctrine, or opinion involving the government of states and the acitivity of those who govern or intend to govern public matters." Obviously, the people who are in political posts must conduct political activities. [passage omitted]

[Correa] In your opinion, can military men become electoral agents for their commander in chief?

[Carvajal] "Electoral agents." I do not like your way—somewhat haughty—of saying "electoral agents." I believe you mean to ask whether it is lawful for an officer in a political post to express support or to urge a given group of people to vote "yes" in the plebiscite.

[Correa] Right.

[Carvajal] As I just told you, one must treat differently those officers who have exceptionally been called to serve in political posts. Those officers must have the same powers a civilian would have while serving in the same political post. Those officers may become involved in politics.

[Correa] In your opinion, can Generals Badiola, Serre, and Ibanez become involved in politics? Are they politicians?

[Carvajal] Yes, no doubt, because those are political posts.

[Correa] When I am talking about politics, however, I am not just referring to the art of governing but to the promotion of ideas, to making efforts seeking the victory of a given candidate...

[Carvajal] Of course.

[Correa] Gen Serre has said it is his duty "to proclaim at the top of my voice our proposal to respond 'yes' in the plebiscite." Do you support this opinion?

[Carvajal] I fully agree with it, and I would add that what all the ministers—both civilian and military—the intendants, the governors, and the mayors are doing is showing the good things that this government has done. Will we dedicate housing projects in poor districts secretly?

[Correa] Admiral, I am not saying that you govern secretly, but I am asking you whether it is lawful to commit oneself with a political stand such as calling for the response of "yes" in the plebiscite.

[Carvajal] It is perfectly lawful for an officer who is serving in a political post to act politically... Those officers cannot be restricted. For this reason they are performing—as expressly stated in the appropriate decree—extrainstitutional duties... Those officers who are performing extrainstitutional duties must act as if they were civilians.

[Correa] However, the Armed Forces must be neutral and guarantee the elections, as provided for in the Constitution.

[Carvajal] We agree on that...

[Correa]] However, how can the Armed Forces be neutral? They are not abstract entities, but institutions comprised of men commanded by their commanders in chief, and those chiefs are performing political duties.

[Carvajal] Article 18 of the Constitution establishes that the "defense of public order during the elections and the plebiscites concerns the Armed Forces and the Carabineros as provided for by the law."

[Correa] Doesn't the Constitution say that the Armed Forces must be neutral?

[Carvajal] I have not seen that anywhere. I have extracted from the Constitution everything related to the Armed Forces, especially concerning politics, but I have not seen that.

[Correa] Admiral, if a member of the Armed Forces—high-ranking, middle-ranking, or low-ranking—voted "no" in the plebiscite and the leadership found out, would you dismiss him?

[Carvajal] As the vote is secret no one would know.

[Correa] Alright, suppose a member says he voted "no." Would you dismiss him?

[Carvajal] If that possibility arises, he would not be dismissed simply for voting "no." However, if he publicizes the fact that he voted "no," he would be digging his own grave.

[Correa] And if he says that he voted "yes," what would he be digging for, a promotion?

[Carvajal] No, because that is what is expected. It would be absolutely normal, natural. It would not merit a special bonus.

[Correa] Do you expect the Armed Forces to close ranks and vote for a single candidate?

[Carvajal] I hope so. [passage omitted]

[Correa] Do you also agree that General Pinochet would be the best candidate in the plebiscite?

[Carvajal] Yes, of course. I believe that Gen Pinochet would be the best candidate. I also think he is the most qualified person to be Chilean president in the upcoming plebiscite... Let us vote "yes" for Pinochet so that there is time to consolidate the development process in a continuous and stable manner. In the next term, let us try to achieve unity between the democratic right and the independents so that many governments can succeed, governments that will consolidate the greatness of Chile. Let the evil communism—called by Pope Pius XI an intrinsically perverse doctrine—become insignificant.

[Correa] Would you prefer that Pinochet run as a civilian candidate or as Army commander in chief?

[Carvajal] I would always like to see him as a general... From the viewpoint of his image abroad, however, it would be favorable for him to run as a civilian candidate. However, we should not worry so much about public opinion.

[Correa] From the institutional viewpoint, is it irrelevant to you that he runs as a general on active duty?

[Carvajal] I would like him to run as commander in chief.

[Correa] And as president?

[Carvajal] We have had excellent presidents who were military men. General Bulnes, General Prieto, General Ibanez. Outside Chile, there was the case of De Gaulle in France.

[Correa] Some constitutionalists, including Jaime Guzman, assert that Pinochet cannot become president in the next term and retain his rank of commander in chief.

[Carvajal] I have not seen anything in the Constitution saying that the next president of the Republic must be a civilian. This is something for the president himself to decide. However, I think both ways are good. If he retires, he would be an emeritus commander in chief. He looks quite good as a civilian. He dresses will, not only because he has a good tailor and uses good material, but because he has good taste.

Colombia

Government Accuses M-19 of Gomez Kidnapping

PA0806035988 Paris AFP in Spanish 0303 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Bogota, 7 Jun (AFP)—In a brief three-line communique, the Colombian Government accused the M-19 guerrilla group of kidnapping politician and journalist Alvaro Gomez Hurtado.

The communique from the presidential palace press secretariat was issued following an urgent meeting attended by Government Minister Enrique Low Murtra and heads of the various state security organizations.

Results of 'Subversives' Actions in 1988

PA0606122688 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 2 in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Because of subversive action, this year has not been good for public order and the peace of the Colombian people. The figures show that in the last few months 164 citizens have been kidnapped and more than 500 Colombians have died violently. Journalists Miriam Ortiz and Fernando Rodriguez drafted this report.

[Begin recording] [Ortiz] This is the tragic balance culled from the National Defense Ministry reports so far this year.

[Rodriguez] Subversive action has been directed against the national oil pipelines and has been complemented by kidnappings and by attacks against the Armed Forces.

[Ortiz] For example, this year there have been 36 attacks against the Ecopetrol [Colombian Petroleum Enterprise] oil pipelines, which leads to the belief that it will be the highest number of such attacks in the history of the Colombian company.

[Rodriguez] Since 23 May, the date that coincides with the so-called peasant marches, 130 oil wells have been shut down because of threats against the workers or the company.

[Ortiz] The figures show that 143 Colombians have been kidnapped, including peasants, businessmen, and cattlemen. Two of the latter were found dead this week. This year, the kidnappings included 11 foreigners.

[Rodriguez] A total of 89 soldiers, 102 policemen, and 2 sailors have been killed; 266 subversives were killed in the same period, and 480 armed rebels were arrested.

[Ortiz] The statistics also show that this year there have been 18 attacks on towns or villages, 15 ambushes of police patrols, and 10 ambushes of Army patrols.

[Rodriguez] The country's most violent areas have been Uraba, Middle Magdalena, Cauca, Arauca, Casanare, the Ariari River headwaters, and San Jose del Guaviare.

[Ortiz] According to the World Health Organization delegation, violence is the principal cause of death in our country. [end recording]

Army Clashes With FARC, EPL in Antioquia

PA0306150588 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Report by Doris Hernandez]

[Text] At least 17 guerrillas and 7 soldiers have been killed in clashes that have taken place between 4th Brigade troops and FARC and EPL [Popular Liberation Army] guerrillas in rural areas of San Pedro de Uraba municipality and Nueva Antioquia in the last 5 days. Second Lieutenant Mauricio Villegas, Second Corporal Exeomo Santamaria, and four soldiers were killed in the clashes.

The precise number of people killed in those clashes is unknown, however. While Antioquia Department Governor Fernando Panezo Serna said 21 guerrillas had been killed, today's EL MUNDO newspaper, published in Medellin, says the number of rebels killed is 60.

According to authorities in Uraba, public order in this area is totally under control.

Peru

Foreign Minister Addresses UN Meeting

PY0306150188 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Peru has demanded that Latin American military spending be reduced, that funds be earmarked for development plans, and that a world fund against starvation be created with the resources obtained from the disarmament accords.

These demands were put forward in New York by Foreign Minister Luis Gonzales Posada during the third UN special disarmament meeting.

In a 20-minute speech, Gonzales Posada recalled Latin American politician and ideologist Victor Haya de la Torre. At the end of his speech he read Peruvian poet Cesar Vallejo's poem "Masa."

Comments on Speech

PY0406192888 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] In a telephone contact with our radio station, Foreign Minister Luis Gonzales Posada discussed the scope of a proposal he introduced at the ongoing UN special session on disagreement.

[Begin recording] [Gonzales] First, we must say that what we did was to deliver a speech, briefly expressing lines of thinking. We expressed the impact on the world of the huge quantities of weapons that have been accumulated. This not only involves physical or military risks, but also the removal of extremely important funds required for development, funds that are now being spent on weapons.

For instance, we have said that more than $54 billion will be spent on weapons during the period of this UN special session alone. This is more than enough to save the lives of 800,000 children suffering from malnutrition and a lack of medical care.

We said it is absolutely incomprehensible that $1.8 million is spent every minute on weapons in this world, while there are hundreds of millions of human beings dying or suffering from extremely serious diseases because they have nothing to eat. In other words, we prefer disarmament, the arms race to development [as heard].

It is important to reformulate all these proposals. In this regard, Peru, along with the nonaligned countries, has raised a proposal to establish a fund against famine. This fund could be established with the millions of dollars that become available as a result of disarmament agreements between the superpowers.

I think that if we take this significant step, we would substantially alleviate the situation of misery, poverty, and malnutrition in the world. The insanity of the arms race, the accumulation of nuclear arsenals, and the drive for the so-called Star Wars, involving huge expenditures at the cost of the poverty and misery of the vast majority of the world's population, prevail in the world.

This was the core of the speech. We are satisfied with it. The speech had significant repercussions here at the United Nations and has also drawn favorable comment from U.S. television and New York newspapers.

[Reporter] How did the participants of the UN special session on disarmament receive the Peruvian proposal?

[Gonzales] Very well. If we measure the approval of the proposal by the applause and by the expressions of support, I think it was extremely well received.

For instance, this morning I was watching U.S. television—which carried wide coverage of our proposal—displaying figures on weapons expenditures and on what human beings need to eat and survive.

I think it was a good proposal, with a humane approach. We concluded the speech by quoting [APRA founder Raul] Haya de la Torre and reading Cesar Vallejos' poem "Masa," which is a story of human repentance before the body of a soldier killed in the Spanish Civil War. In this regard, the proposal has made a very good impression. We even had these poems translated into Sanskrit, Russian, Japanese, Chinese, Dutch, English, Spanish [as heard], Portuguese, Italian, and Russian [as heard], if I am not mistaken. I think it was a good idea. There was broad support for our speech on Peru's peaceful stance and for the reiteration of President Alan Garcia's message that military expenditures must be reduced in each region as a good measure for the recovery of funds that should be earmarked for development, health, housing, and food programs. [end recording]

Prime Minister Urges Discipline at Schools

PY0406041388 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Today Prime Minister Armando Villanueva del Campo said the government will use a heavy hand against terrorists and agitators who hide behind just student causes. He also announced the creation of an inter- governmental organization to fight subversion.

[Begin Villanueva recording] The university should be the expression of the culture of a country. Young people here are prepared to build the future of the country. I visited several universities in the Soviet Union and many other universities in other socialist countries. Nowhere are the walls painted. You will never find obsene banners, drawings, or insults on their walls as is the case in some of our universities. Communist universities do not spend their time organizing strikes. Those who do not want to study

leave the universities. This has been witnessed by hundreds of Peruvian students who are studying in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The university is a study center. Young people can protest if they want, but within the limits of decency and the rules of the university. If students attack culture then they do not belong there. When they try to destroy the university we have to admit that they are not really students. All students have the right to an education. Many of them come from humble homes, and they have to spend 2 or 3 more years to finish their careers because of the strikes.

We will use a heavy, a very heavy hand against people that use the schools for other purposes. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Government Creates New Antiterrotist Group

PY0506025588 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Today the government created the Inter-Ministerial Commission for the Coordination of the Fight Against Terrorism [Commission Interministerial Coordinadora de Lucha Antisubversiva] to coordinate policy in this field. The commission will be presided over by Prime Minister Armando Villanueva del Campo.

After assuming the presidency of the commission Prime Minister Villanueva del Campo said that the commission would not resort to authoritarianism or any other kind of dirty war to fight subversion or drug trafficking.

Uruguay

Labor Central Calls for 8 June General Strike

PY0306173288 Montevideo Radio Libertad Sport in Spanish GMT 3 Jun 88

[Excerpt] PIT-CNT executive secretariat member Esteban Nunez has justified the general strike called for 8 June.

[Begin Nunez recording] We want to inform the public about the call for a general strike for 8 June, and we reiterate all the demands that we posed when we declared it.

Our demands are: solidarity with the Alpargatas plant workers, with the textile workers, with the unions that are engaged in conflicts against the salary reduction promoted by the executive branch, and negotiations for government employees, teachers [words indistinct].

It is unbelievable, but none of these sectors has held salary negotiations during the democratic period. We also demand the defense of the national patrimony, and we oppose privatization. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Guyana

PPP Protests Burning Waste for Electricity Plan

FL0706230088 Bridgetown CANA in English 2034 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, June 6, CANA—The Marxist People's Progressive Party (PPP) on Monday staged a demonstration here in protest against proposals being studied by the government for the burning of industrial waste as fuel to generate electricity.

The demonstration which lasted about two and a half hours was staged outside the offices of the Guyana Resource Corporation (GRC), a joint venture company between the Guyana Government and two U.S. investors. The company was registered late last year intent of pursuing a package of commercial activities including the electricity co-generation project and a number of agricultural development and marketing projects. However, both the PPP and the Working People's Alliance (WPA) have come out against the electricity co-generation project and GRC officials say their objections are based on their misunderstanding of what the GRC is seeking to do.

At this morning's demonstration, about three PPP activists carried a black banner which read: PPP says: Keep Guyana clean. No to deadly waste. The demonstration also featured some persons dressed in black, some wearing skull masks, persons bearing coffins and crosses and two persons repeatedly dipping a few Guyana dollar notes in a pink solution and shouting waste money-blood money.

Raps Grenada Authorities

FL0706222588 Bridgetown CANA in English 2028 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, June 6 CANA—Guyana's opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP) has protested the decision of the Grenada Government to ban a number of leftwing Caribbean politicians from entering the island to attend the recent congress of the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM). This is a blatant violation of the very democracy which the ruling party claims to uphold. The blatant undemocratic action takes the Caribbean backward to the colonial and early cold war period when bans on progressive West Indian leaders were the order of the day, the Marxist party said in a statement.

The PPP added: the U.S.A., which has recently expressed its concern for human rights, must ensure that its clients in what it chooses to regard as its own backyard observe fully these rights in all their dimensions.

Grenada authorities expelled two foreign delegates and announced that several others would not be welcome because they were national security risks.

Welcomes U.S.-Soviet Summit

FL0706235088 Bridgetown CANA in English 2147 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, June 6, CANA—Guyana's Marxist-Leninist People's Progressive Party (PPP) has welcomed the outcome of last week's superpower summit in Moscow and called for the hastening of the process of disarmament.

In a statement released here, the PPP said that with the final ratification and signing of the IMF treaty, the way has been cleared for a 50 per cent cut in long-range strategic nuclear weapons and hoped that this will be achieved before U.S. President Ronald Reagan vacates the White House. It said that dialogues between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Reagan are striking a blow at the foundations of the cold war which since 1947 not only has squandered human and material resources but has caused untold suffering. It added: The PPP calls for the hastening of the process of disarmament so that funds can be diverted from defence to development to remove or alleviate poverty, hunger, famine, malnutrition disease and illiteracy.

Kaolin Exploitation Agreement With Cuba

FL0606030388 Bridgetown CANA in English 1549 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, June 4, CANA—Guyana and Cuba have signed an agreement for the joint exploration of the kaolin resources in Guyana'a bauxite belt. The agreement was signed Thursday by the Guyana National Resources Agency (GNRA) on behalf of the Guyana Government, Guyana's Bauxite Industry Company (BIDCO), the Guyana Mining Enterprise Ltd (Guymine), and the Cuban firm Ecimental Enterprise.

According to the state-owned CHRONICLE newspaper, the agreement provides for the kaolin deposits at Topira to be exploited in two stages. During the first stage, the kaolin will be mined and exported to Cuba in its crude form and a study will be carried out to determine the feasibility of establishing a kaolin-processing facility in Guyana. This first stage will have a maximum life of five years. The second state, it was agreed, may overlap with the first and should witness the establishing of a processing plant from which processed kaolin would be exported. The CHRONICLE gave no details about the extent of the deposits, about the tonnage of kaolin to be exported, or about the revenue likely to be earned.

It said, however, that a small Guyanese team is expected to travel to Cuba shortly to discuss and finalise some technical aspects of the programme which is expected to commence before year end.

Ministry Converted Into Statutory Agency

FL0706031388 Bridgetown CANA in English 1607 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, June 4, CANA—Guyana's Ministry of Medical Education, Environment and Food Policy is being reorganised to function as a statutory agency, the Office of the President announced. The office, however, made no comment on the likely fate of the current Minister Jailall Kissoon.

The ministry, which was created after the December 1985 elections, is the second to be transformed over the last two years into a statutory agency. The other was the Ministry of Energy which became the Guyana National Resources Agency (GNRA).

The announcement of the change said the agency will have general responsibility for: Coordinating the training of all personnel required for the health sector, devising national food and nutritional policies required for the health sector, and devising national food and nutritional policies and strategies and developing national policies for dealing with environmental problems and for management of the environment.

The objective of creating a statutory agency is to provide greater flexibility in organising its work, recruiting personnel and relating to other agencies, both local and international, the announcement said.

Meanwhile, Dr Walter Chin, a former chief medical officer here who had been seconded as country representative of WHO/PAHO in Trinidad and Tobago, has been designated as head of the new agency. He has already returned home to take up the new appointment.